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Bates and the Sultan of Jolo was of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in full as an appendix. Of much greater interest would have been the reproduction of the letter of instruction issued by President McKinley, April 7, 1900, to the Second Philippine Commission. This letter of instructions deserves to rank among great state papers. It is a model statement of the high and far-seeing principles that should be adopted by any government in taking action for the government and administration of affairs of a dependent territory, and should be read by all who desire to know the spirit with which those in authority have from the beginning sought to perform the great responsibility resting upon them of looking after the welfare of the millions of persons who have now become the wards of the nation.

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

La Intervencion Francesa-en México, segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by GENARO GARCÍA. Tomo XIV.] (Mexico: Bouret. 1907. Pp. 283.)

La Intervencion Francesa-en México, segun el Archivo del Mariscal Bazaine. Segunda Parte. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by GENARO GARCÍA. Tomo XVI.] (Mexico: Bouret. 1908. Pp. 280.)

THREE preceding volumes (the first, fourth and thirteenth) of this noteworthy series of documents for the history of Mexico have contained correspondence of leading Mexicans connected with the French intervention in Mexico from 1861 to 1867. Supplementing that correspondence, the editor of the series has undertaken the publication of documents deposited in the Secretariat of Foreign Relations and selected from the papers of Marshal Bazaine, military and political viceroy for Napoleon III. in Mexico from July, 1863, to March, 1867. Obviously the printing of confidential and inedited material written by leading actors in such an important international episode is a matter of considerable significance to historical scholarship. The rich stores of public archives and manuscript documents preserved in Mexico, so largely inaccessible to students of her national and international history, need systematic exploitation and publication. Señor García's editorial labors are an encouraging indication of appreciation of this fact.

Upon the field covered by the two volumes now under review, that is, from July, 1862, to November, 1863, a very considerable body of documentary material has been in print for many years. Mention of a few sources will indicate their extent. The governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Spain, published voluminous selections from their diplomatic correspondence. Kératry, Domenech, Lefèvre, Detroyat, Niox, Gaulot, De la Gorce, all writing upon general

or special phases of the subject of the French in Mexico, used and quoted documentary materials. Gaulot in an especial degree gave his readers large extracts from documents collected by Ernest Louet, paymaster-general of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico, who had obtained original papers from many sources, but especially from Bazaine. Sundry participants in the expedition also published first-hand accounts of their experiences. Questions then naturally arise, in estimating the value of this new publication of sources: Does it give an exhaustive and definitive edition of materials, or, does it consist of new matter to supplement that already accessible? The editor has given neither the one thing nor the other. His prefaces proclaim a *caveat* to the reader or critic that he will present merely a selection from the papers of Bazaine, such as he thinks suitable for publication. In the exercise of his editorial discretion he has not avoided the republication of many well-known, often-cited documents. Neither has he taken the pains to indicate by editorial notes where these documents have been previously published, or to what extent he prints previously unknown matter. In a word, he has issued one more fragmentary collection, certainly useful in its way, but not satisfying the needs of historical scholarship. Doubtless Señor García has felt, and rightly, that his undertaking to publish a selection of documents from one such important source as the archives of Marshal Bazaine, and to accompany French texts with Spanish translations, would be of great service to his countrymen. But his project then deserves only the qualified appreciation necessarily involved in the limitations of its scope. Students of French intervention in Mexico will be gratified to find that material previously accessible is now supplemented by additional letters and orders giving details of military movements and of political intercourse between the French and their Mexican puppets and sympathizers. To be sure, thus far nothing has been revealed to require any serious modification of judicious treatments of the subject given in the works of Gaulot and De la Gorce. And although it will now be more nearly possible than before to trace minutely the succession of events, the intrigues of Mexican partizan leaders, the influence of the clergy, the development of French policy in the face of insurmountable difficulties, there will still remain regrets that no inclusive compilation of all documentary material, nor yet a full publication of all of Bazaine's collection on the general subject has been made. The editor does not even state the principles upon which his selections have been made, does not characterize the categories which he has chosen to omit.

The preface of the second volume contains a profession of loyalty to correct principles of exact reproduction of the text of documents, without mutilation or emendation. "If any document herein appears incomplete or abridged, it is due to the fact that it exists in that form among the papers of Marshal Bazaine." Can this general assertion in a preface absolve the editor from the reasonable obligation to call

attention to or explain in notes the special peculiarities, the obvious errors and omissions in the text? In the second volume this editorial responsibility is sometimes recognized, although not consistently. Not infrequently (pp. 73, 148, 150, 154, 157, 166) mention is made of the fact that words or phrases are indecipherable. On page 21 a blank space in the original manuscript is noted. But there are no explanations of many other omissions and blank lines, as on pages 13, 14, 36, 67—are they thus in the originals? When places and dates appear in parentheses at the head of many letters, are these conjectured by the editor? When there are not a few errors of spelling, of accentuation, or of grammar and sense, in the French text, how far are these to be set down to the writers' blunders or to inefficient proof-reading or other editorial deficiencies? These questions by the reviewer are not captions but are meant to call pointed attention to the serious need of more careful editorial methods in details. Similarly a better standard of indexing is needed—unless, indeed, a good index is simply postponed till the completion of this particular series. Scholars will await with interest the appearance of further installments of these documents, and they can not but wonder whether the serious charge against M. Paul Gaulot, that "he has shamefully falsified various documents", will be fully substantiated.

C. A. DUNIWAY.

Le Père Antoine Lavalette à la Martinique d'après beaucoup de Documents Inédits. Par le P. CAMILLE DE ROCHEMONTEIX, de la Compagnie de Jésus. (Paris: Picard et Fils. 1907. Pp. viii, 290.)

IT is somewhat strange that we have had to wait so long for a biography of Père Lavalette, since he is, as the author maintains, a person of historical significance. Hitherto, he has remained little more than a name by which to designate the famous case of Père Lavalette before the Parlement de Paris in 1761, a case which was but the first step in the determined effort to overthrow the Jesuits in France. By extensive use of unpublished material in the archives of the order, the author has clothed this name with a personality, and has retold the story of the trial with many interesting details. Although the study partakes of the nature of a defense of his order, Père de Rochemonteix has shown in presenting his case the spirit of a true historian. It is, indeed, not too much to say that for the student of the period this presentation of the famous case will supersede all others.

The author is in accord with the famous historian of the Jesuits, Crétineau-Joly, in his general conclusions. These are: that because of the principle in civil law of "non-solidarity" accorded to religious communities of the same order, the Society of Jesus as a united order was in no way legally responsible for the debts of the mission at Martinique; that the superior officers of the society were not morally